



LECTURES ON HISTORY.

MR LOGAN, one of the Ministers of LEITH, will deliver a course of LECTURES ON HISTORY during the winter. The object of these Lectures is not merely to relate the Facts in the History of Ancient and Modern States, but also to unfold the Spirit and Government of these States; and, together with the series of Events, to mark the causes of the Rise, the Progress, and the Decline of Nations.

This Course will include the Lectures on *Ancient History*, which Mr Logan delivered last year, and he will finish his plan with regard to the *Modern*. The Lectures on Modern History will comprehend, among other articles, the Rise and Progress of the Feudal System, the Origin and Growth of Chivalry, and an Account of the English Constitution. A Public Lecture introductory to the Course will be given in MAYY'S CHAPEL, on Wednesday the 13th of November. To begin at two o'clock.

Any hour afterwards will be adopted that is most convenient.

JOHN WRIGHT, in the New Assembly Close, back of the City Guard, Edinburgh, is to begin his usual Classes of the LAW and the MATHEMATICS, on Thursday the 16th instant; viz. The Institutions of the Civil Law; the first half of the Pandects; and a Class of the Scots Law, in the order of Mr Erskine:—Two Classes of the Mathematics, the one for Euclid's Elements, Plane Trigonometry, Surveying, &c.; the other for Algebra, Solid Geometry, Conic Sections, and the principles of Natural Philosophy, with the common Experiments.

[The importance of the Proceedings in the House of Peers, in the question betwixt the Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Pomfret, will, we flatter ourselves, be a sufficient apology to our Readers, for laying the following clear and circumstantial account of that business before them.]

COMMITMENT OF THE EARL OF POMFRET TO THE TOWER.
As soon as prayers were over, and the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Northampton and Pomfret, the Duke of Grafton and Lord Camden had been sworn.

The Lord Chancellor rose in his place, and briefly stated the cause of the motion carried on Friday, viz. a rumour, that a correspondence, tending to most serious consequences, had taken place between two Peers, who were members of that House, in consequence of which, having reached his ears, and having been made known to the House, it had been resolved upon motion, that the Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Pomfret be summoned to attend that day in their places. For the better information of the noble Duke and the noble Earl above-mentioned, his Lordship ordered the entry upon the journals of Friday to be read.

The Clerk having read the motion, and its introductory words, the Lord Chancellor rose again, and said, as the two noble Lords were both present, the House having thought the rumour worthy their attention, would undoubtedly expect to hear a full and circumstantial account of the correspondence alluded to, and all the relative facts from the two Lords in person. He would therefore call first upon the Duke of Grafton for his state of it.

The Duke of Grafton rose immediately, and said he should obey their Lordships commands, but previous to his speaking farther, he begged to have it understood, that in what he was going to say, he should adhere solely to facts, without obtruding upon their Lordships any digressive comments or observations. His Grace then produced a letter, and declared, that, in the whole course of his life, he had never intentionally given the smallest offence, or intended the slightest affront to the Earl of Pomfret, on the contrary, he had always endeavoured to treat his Lordship with every possible mark of civility and respect; the House therefore would be perfectly aware how great his astonishment must be on receiving such a letter as that then in his hands, which, on Sunday fortnight, the 22d of October, was brought to him at his seat at Euston in Suffolk, by a postillion, who said he had it from a gentleman then waiting for an answer at the gate of his Park.

The letter on the Lord Chancellor's suggestion, that before it was read by the clerk, it must be in some manner authenticated, was shewn to the Earl of Pomfret, who acknowledged it to have been written and sent by him. The letter was then read by the Clerk at the table, and was in substance this:

"That the Earl of Pomfret had written the letter at an inn near his Grace's park gates, where he was waiting, armed with sword and pistols, to fight him, in case he chose to have a fair chance for his life. That if the Duke should be curious to know what had induced him to pursue such measures against him, it was the having fixed Langstaffe, a discarded servant of his, as an exciteman at Towchester, and if the Duke would come and meet him, he should be further acquainted with how much esteem he was, &c."

To this letter his Grace said, being alone, he instantly wrote a reply, and sent it by the postillion, of which he had an exact transcript. The copy was read by the clerk, and was in substance,

"That his Grace was astonished at receiving such a letter, and the moment he began reading it, was convinced the Earl had written to him in so extraordinary a stile, in consequence of some mistake or misapprehension. That, having read the whole, he could assure his Lordship, the charge he had brought against him was groundless, for that he had never interfered in the matter, nor did he even know the man mentioned in his Lordship's letter. That, in order the more fully to convince his Lordship that he was mistaken, and that he had never given him the least ground of offence, a gentleman, a friend of his, who was then at church, should wait on him in the afternoon, and give him every sort of explanation he might wish for, unless the Earl would do him the favour to honour him with a personal interview at his house, and hear it from his own mouth."

As soon as this friend returned from church, his Grace said, he in confidence communicated to him the Earl of Pomfret's letter, and his reply to it, after which it was thought advisable that they should both go to the inn, expecting to find the Earl there, and convince him, by every means in their power, that he had misconceived the matter; and that the Duke had neither intended nor done him the least offence. They accordingly walked together to the inn, but could neither meet with the Earl, nor hear that he had been there; as he (the Duke) had seen the chaise stop at the park gates, he suggested it to his friend that possibly the Earl might have missed his way, and the chaise be still there; that they accordingly walked down the park to the gates, but there was no chaise; and, on enquiry, the Duke said, he learned from a poor labouring cottager, who lives there, that the chaise was turned round almost as soon as the postillion brought back the answer, and the driver was ordered to go back again from whence he came. The cottager farther informed his Grace, that the horses of the chaise were Barton Mills horses. Upon this, his Grace and his friend returned to Euston House, and about three o'clock received a letter by a post boy, dated Barton Mills, and signed Pomfret. This letter was produced and read at the table, being first shewn to the Earl, and acknowledged by him. In this letter,

"The Earl assured his Grace, that he stopped at the very first post he had arrived at, to tell his Grace that he fully credited every syllable of his note, and that he begged him to accept his sincere apologies for having gone the lengths to which he had proceeded; that his feelings had impelled him to take those steps, with which his Grace was acquainted; that he was sorry for the trouble he had given his Grace, and that he thought it incumbent on him, to inform him from whence those feelings had originated, and therefore he would trouble him with a relation of the facts, which had led him to make so abrupt a visit at Euston that morning. The Earl then proceeded to state that he had a gamekeeper some time since of the name of Langstaffe; that

because he had refused to make him his steward, the fellow had given evident proofs of having a concealed malice against him and his family. That for spoiling a pointer, (or one of his hounds, we do not recollect which,) he had thought proper to discharge him; that thereupon Langstaffe had sworn to be revenged on him, and his house and children; that some time afterwards, one morning, he had discovered one of his horses had been stabbed in the side with a knife, and a short time after that, the very best mare he had was found with her belly ripped open, so that all her guts came out; that the fellow had been apprehended on suspicion, and committed, but had been let loose upon his promise to leave the country. That to his great surprise he had lately seen the fellow at Towchester, and learnt that he was fixed there as an assistant to one Gurney an Exciteman. That, on enquiry, he had found he was so appointed by the interest of Mr Smith, a tenant of the Duke of Grafton, and that Smith had made use of his Grace's name, gloried in having got the fellow the appointment, and had received thanks for it in the Duke's name. After fully stating these facts, the Earl assured his Grace of his perfect conviction, that he was a good citizen, and a worthy character, and he prayed heaven to shower down its blessings on his Grace and his family, and hoped that his Grace would never be in that dread of having his children murdered, which he at that time suffered, in consequence of the threats of Langstaffe. Before he concluded, the Earl called upon the Duke for the sake of his own honour, as well as for his satisfaction, but principally for his own honour, to obtain from Smith a full and clear account of his conduct, and an explicit statement of the reasons which had induced him to use his Grace's name, and this account he expected to have from the Duke."

On the receipt of this letter, the Duke informed the House, that he dropped the boy while he wrote an answer, in which he realised the Earl of his being perfectly guiltless of the charge,—and here his Grace begged leave to break the thread of his narrative, that he might just in that period of it lay his hand upon his heart, and in the most serious and solemn manner, as he hoped that God would be his judge hereafter, assure their Lordships, that he neither had, directly nor indirectly, used any influence whatever to procure Langstaffe his situation as an assistant to Mr Gurney of Towchester, nor had he taken the least step whatever in the transaction, as stated in the Earl's letter which had been just read. Having made this asseveration with great earnestness, his Grace proceeded to inform the House, that he sealed his answer, and ordered the boy to make all the haste he could to Barton Mills, to deliver it to the gentleman, if he was still at the inn there, but if the gentleman should be gone, to return back to Euston with it. The boy, his Grace said, did not find the gentleman, and returned. He then changed the cover of the letter, and sent it by the post to Euston to the Earl of Pomfret.

On the Monday morning, the 23d of October, the Duke said, one of his grooms arrived at Euston with his hunters from Whittlebury Forest, and brought word, that Mr Smith was that day (the 23d) to sit out with his hounds, meaning to travel their pace to Euston, and to get there in three days, Euston being ninety miles from Whittlebury. Upon this information his Grace said, he wrote word of the circumstance to the Earl of Pomfret, telling him that as he could not immediately have an interview with Mr Smith, for the reasons above stated, but that as soon as that gentleman arrived at Euston, he would obtain a full explanation of the transaction, which had given the Earl so much uneasiness, and that Mr Smith should write to the Earl upon the subject. Mr Smith, his Grace said, did not arrive at Euston till the Wednesday following, and on the Thursday Mr Smith wrote a most circumstantial letter to the Earl, explaining every circumstance, and offering in the most direct terms, that he (the Duke) had given no authority for the use of his name, nor had he (the Duke) had any concern whatever in the appointment of Langstaffe. This letter, the Duke said, was sent off by the post on Friday morning, and got to Euston Neston as early as it could have done had it been put in the post on Thursday, because the post going from thence but three times a week, it would not at any rate have reached London till Saturday, (through which it must necessarily pass) and consequently it would not have been at Towchester a day sooner had it been sent on the Thursday. He declared, therefore, that his surprise on the Monday was greater than it had been at any one period of the transaction, when, on receiving his letters by post, he found one from the Earl of Pomfret inclosing his two first letters, and referring the whole business.

This letter was written, his Grace offered, before Mr Smith's could have reached the Earl's hands. It was also authenticated; and then read at the table. Its purport was as follows:

"It began with the Earl's telling the Duke, that he had returned his two letters with the contempt which they and his Grace's duplicity merited. That his anger had revived. That the pause which had taken place was merely a truce, but not a peace. That he was determined to fight him wherever he should appoint to meet him, with some other menacing language."

On the receipt of this, his Grace said, he took singly and undaunted by any one, the only step that appeared to him proper to be taken in such circumstances;—he appealed to the laws of his country, and that very evening made application to two of his Majesty's Justices for the County of Suffolk, and swore the peace against the Earl of Pomfret. On Wednesday he set out for town, and on Friday received a letter at five in the afternoon, after he had learnt that their Lordships had taken up the matter, and it had been under the consideration of the House, and after he had been served with their Lordships order to attend in his place. This letter was handed to the clerk, when

The Earl of Pomfret rose suddenly, and desired to speak relative to it.

The Lord Chancellor told the Earl, he would have an opportunity of being fully heard relative to that letter, or any other of the letters, which had been produced, or any part of the Duke's narration, when that narration was concluded; but that as the letter had been produced, and he had acknowledged it to be one of the letters sent by him to the Duke in the course of the correspondence, into which the House were now enquiring, it must be read.

The Earl said, he had risen to state his reasons why the letter should not be read; that it contained expressions of great indignation, for which he was sincerely sorry: that it was written in a moment of violent agitation of mind, and he therefore begged that it might not be read.

The Lord Chancellor re-stated his argument why it must be read.

The Earl still persisting in objecting to it, the Chancellor called him to order, and the clerk proceeded to read the letter, which seemed to affect the Earl very sensibly.

"In this letter, the Earl told the Duke he was in London, and in his neighbourhood armed with pistols and a sword, that he was determined he should fight him, and give him satisfaction for his groundless conduct towards him. The letter also contained much other warm and abusive language, including a charge against the Duke of encouraging and supporting murderers, and a threat to attack him, in case his Grace persisted in refusing to fight."

This letter being read, the Duke informed the House he had stated fully the whole of the correspondence, and the whole of his conduct.

The Lord Chancellor declared, that as the House was now in possession of the whole case, and had all the circumstances correctly in evidence before them, the Earl having acknowledged that the letters which had been read, were written and sent by him to the Duke of Grafton, the House would naturally expect to hear some answer from the Earl, whom he now called upon to reply in his own behalf.

The Earl of Pomfret rose, and having bowed very respectfully to the learned Lord on the woolsack, and afterwards to the Lords on every side the House, began with apologising for the trouble he had given the House, lamenting that the matter should ever have come under their Lordships consideration, expressing his deep sense of the difficulty

of his situation, and remarking on the many prejudices he had to encounter, in consequence of the false reports that had been circulated without doors, both in conversation and in print, against him; but trusting that their Lordships would have the goodness to pay attention to what he should offer to their consideration, their justice and their humanity would be so far interested, that if they were not convinced what he should trouble them with was sufficient to justify the violence of his conduct towards the Duke of Grafton, for violent in the extreme he was ready to admit it had been; it would nevertheless entitle him to their Lordships pity. The Earl then stated, that among the other difficulties he felt at that moment, the least was not his want of possessing the power of distinct utterance, arising from the loss of some of his teeth, which would render it impossible for him to make every part he had to offer to their Lordships attention so well understood, as it was necessary it should be, to explain his conduct properly.

The letters which had been produced, he had before acknowledged were written and sent by him, and he would do the noble Duke and farther justice to say, that he believed every thing which had been stated by his Grace was equally true; he would not trouble their Lordships, therefore with going again over the contents of the letters, but would proceed directly to state why he had sent them. He had formerly a gamekeeper of the name of Langstaffe, and in consequence of his refusing to make him his steward, that man had spoiled him a very fine pointer, upon which he discharged him his service, when the fellow was heard to threaten destruction to him, his house, and his children. The Earl said that he himself was the instructor of his children, and one morning going into the manège, where he taught his sons to ride, (in which art he had tolerable skill) he saw his groom, dressing the side of a horse; he asked the man, what he was doing, when the groom told him the horse had been wounded in the side in the night. On inspecting the wound himself, he saw clearly that it had been done with a knife; he took no notice, but went into the house as usual, thinking no more of the matter. A short time afterwards, news was brought him by one of his servants, that his finest and most esteemed mare was ripped up from the shoulder to the flank, and all her guts were coming out, and that this had been done in a field next his house, immediately under Lady Pomfret's windows. Upon this, it appeared to him that Langstaffe was certainly the author of these mischiefs, and as he had once seduced his youngest son into a stable, where he verily believed he meant to have knocked out his brains, if he had not providentially gone into the stable himself and rescued the child, (for Langstaffe, the Earl said, dropped a hammer from his hand the moment he saw him) he had no doubt in his own mind but he was capable of such villainy, and therefore had him apprehended and committed.

At the sessions at Towchester, he appeared to prosecute the action, for he believed the process was carried on by action, but not chusing to give himself trouble, and for other reasons, he consented to drop the matter, on the fellow's agreeing to quit the country, in which, by his Majesty's goodness, he had for many years resided. Here, his Lordship said, his alarms had ceased, Lady Pomfret lived at ease, his cattle ranged his meadows securely, his children played about his gardens undisturbed, and safety and happiness were restored to Euston. Let their Lordships guess his surprise, therefore, at his lately seeing Langstaffe at Towchester, and hearing that he was fixed there as an assistant to Gurney the exciteman; he immediately set about enquiring how he came into that situation, and applied to the supervisor for information, for he did assure the House he had not suddenly done the Duke so much discredit, as to imagine he had interfered in placing a murderer in his neighbourhood, nor had he indeed credited it when he went to Euston. The supervisor told him, the Commissioners of the Excise had placed him at Towchester on the application of Mr Smith, who had obtained Langstaffe the appointment through the influence of the Duke of Grafton. Mr Smith, the Earl said, was the tenant and dependant on the Duke of Grafton, and, as he had been informed, had made it his boast and his glory to have succeeded in procuring Langstaffe the situation, and had received the thanks of the people in the Duke's name. Let their Lordships then consider what he must have felt on hearing this? Living as he did, and as Lady Pomfret did, in the dread of having his house set on fire by Langstaffe, and his children murdered, as well as all his cattle slain, nature, the feelings of nature, which were superior to every thing else, urged him to drive to Euston, with a resolution of fighting the Duke; and here he must explain one appearance of falsehood, tho' he did assure their Lordships it was not practised by him with any bad design, and that was his first letter, which began with stating that it was written at an inn in the neighbourhood of the Duke's park. The fact was, it was written at Newmarket; for with the feelings and the mind, with which he drove to Euston, he did not think it becoming him to enter an inn belonging to the Duke, much less to visit him according to the Duke's invitation. He did not even pass through the park gates, but stopped without them, and waited in the chaise till his postillion returned, and the moment he saw his Grace's first letter, he was convinced the Duke was innocent, and therefore he instantly turned his horses heads and drove back to Barton Mills, from whence he sent his Grace that letter, in which he said, what he had ever thought of the Duke, viz. that he was a good citizen, and he had therefore prayed Heaven to shower down its blessings on him and his family. In that letter, he had fully stated the cause of his sudden visit, and of his violent letter; but in that letter their Lordships would be pleased to observe, he had called upon the Duke for his own honour as well as for his satisfaction, to make Mr Smith give an ample account of his conduct, and to send that account to him. Instead of this, Mr Smith had written to him, and the Duke had contented himself with sending word, that Mr Smith would write. Smith, he begged their Lordships to understand, was a low fellow,—no gentleman,—had formerly been a whipper-in, and being accounted a good sportsman, and an excellent huntsman, had been raised by the Duke somewhat higher. He was not, however, by any means in that rank of life, which entitled him to write to him, and this it was that renewed his anger. He was for the sake of the Duke's fox hounds and hunters, to remain in doubt and anxiety, dreading that his house would be burnt, and his children murdered, till Mr Smith found leisure to write to him! Was an English Earl to submit to this? The noble Duke was higher in rank, and more affluent in fortune than he was, but those were no reasons why he was to suffer indignity and insult from him. If the Duke imagined there was, he had never heard there was, any distinction in the Peerage, he had always thought the honour of a Baron as nice and as much to be regarded as the honour of a Duke. The letter written by Smith the huntsman he had in his pocket, and would read to the House, as a part of his speech, with their permission.

The Earl here took out the letter, and after again defacing on the low station of the writer, began to read, i.e. by the time he had got down the first page of it, (commenting at the same on every paragraph) he said it was so stupid, he was ashamed to trouble their Lordships with such stuff, he really could read no more, but begged the Clerk might read the remainder.

The letter was read at the table, and with all due deference to his Lordship's character of it, was a plain sensible relation of facts, stating the origin and progress of Mr Smith's interfering, and procuring, thro' the interest of Mr Stonehewer, the appointment of Langstaffe to be taught the duty of an exciteman at Towchester, assuring the Earl, that Mr Smith was exceedingly sorry for having interfered at all, that had he conceived it possible to have given offence to Lord Pomfret by so doing, that he would not have stirred a step in the business; most fully, and expressly acquitting the Duke of Grafton of having either authorised, furthered, or even known of the matter, assuring, that Mr Smith had never used the Duke's name at all, and, as a convincing proof that no offence was meant to the Earl, informing him, that Langstaffe could not have remained at Towchester, because, it was an invariable rule of the Excise-office never to suffer one of their officers

be stationed in the same town, or even within the county in which had been born, or had lived, and was known.

As soon as the clerk had got to the end of the letter, the Earl rose again, and, after a variety of warm expressions relative to the insult he had received, a number of tender allusions to his family, declaring with tears in his eyes, that, in order to obey their Lordships summons he had left Lady Pomfret so ill, that he feared he should never see her alive, and many arguments to prove that as it was natural for him to think some high authority must have procured Langstaffe his promotion, so, from the circumstances which he had stated, it was warrantable for him to conclude that the Duke of Grafton had interfered and used his influence, and after repeating the force of his feelings, and appealing to their Lordships' breasts, whether under such a strong impulse, and feeling the same warm regard for their children they could have acted otherwise, the Earl acknowledged that his design was to have obliged the Duke of Grafton to fight him, that the only answer the Duke could have made to satisfy him, would have been by his sword, and that his own feelings, in spite of the laws of his country, his respect for that House, and every other tie, would have forced him to have obtained that satisfaction, but then he should have done it fairly, and exposed his own life to equal danger. That he had not, as the rascally writers in newspapers, the sycophants, who were by that means paying their court to particular persons, had suggested, carried pistols about him to murder the Duke of Grafton. It was a villainous suggestion, worthy their Lordships particular attention.

After a great deal of repetition of many of the arguments before stated, the Earl concluded with declaring, that now the matter was lifted to the bottom, he had got, as he had been determined to do, at the real authors of the affair which had given him so much uneasiness; Mr Stonchewer and Smith. Mr Stonchewer, he believed, his Grace well knew; but as he had traced the matter to its source, he was ready before he was called upon by the House to do it, to give his word of honour to the House, that he would pursue his revenge no farther against the Duke of Grafton.

[To be continued.]

From the London Papers, Nov. 9.

L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9.

The House were informed by Lord Hinchinbrooke, that his Majesty had been waited on, pursuant to their order, to know when he would be attended by this House with the address of thanks; and that his Majesty has appointed this day.

Took into consideration the King's speech.
A motion was then made, that a supply be granted.
Resolved, that this House will take this motion into consideration the next day.

Read the third time a bill for enclosing a common.
Went up then with their address.

The following is a correct account of the succession in which the several names of the towns for which the returns for members to serve in Parliament are controverted, were drawn out of the glass in the House of Commons on Tuesday, and the respective days on which they were appointed to be heard, both in the Winter and Spring Session.

PETITIONS ON DOUBLE RETURNS.

Lyme Regis. Petitioners, Henry Harford, Esq; and Lionel Darel; the younger, Esq; on the 14th of November.

New Radnor. Petitioners, John Lewis, Esq; and Edward Lewis, Esq; on the 1st of December.

Helford. Philip Yorke, Esq; petitioner, 16th January.

Dunbarton. The Hon. George Keith Elphinstone petitioner, 2d February.

PETITIONS ON UNDUPE RETURNS.

Mr Dundas, for Orkney, Tuesday the 6th of February.

Mr Acland, for Bridgewater, Friday the 9th of February.

John Gordon, Esq; for Kirkcubright, Tuesday the 13th of February.

Sir George Collier, for Shaftesbury, Friday the 16th of February.

John Paterson, Esq; for Berwick, Tuesday the 20th of February.

Mr Wyndham, for Arundel, Friday the 23d of February.

Mr Sanders, for Downton, Tuesday the 27th of February.

Mr Curzon, for Clithero, Friday the 3d of March.

Sir Lawrence Dundas, for Edinburgh, Tuesday the 6th of March.

Mr Cox, for Honiton, Friday the 9th of March.

Sir Adam Ferguson, for Ayr, Tuesday the 13th of March.

Mr Alderman Woodbridge, for Abingdon, Tuesday the 15th of December.

Mr Penton, for Preston, Friday the 16th of March.

The House of Commons have ordered that no private petitions be received after the 6th of February.

Yesterday there was a numerous levee at St James's, which broke up at three o'clock; afterwards a Privy Council was held, at which all the great officers of State assisted.

Yesterday being the birth day of her Royal Highness Augusta Sophia, who then entered the 13th year of her age, his Majesty received the compliments of the Nobility on the occasion at St James's, as did her Majesty at the Queen's Palace.

Prince Edward, his Majesty's fourth son, means, it is said, to follow Prince William Henry's example, and become a sailor as soon as he is of fit age.

Lord North, though happily recovered from his late indisposition, has not as yet attended any public business.

Yesterday a Board of Admiralty was held, when the papers brought over from the West Indies, in the last packet, were laid before them. Several promotions took place; and at the breaking up, some dispatches were sent off to Admiral Darby in the grand fleet.

Last night orders were sent to Portsmouth, for a frigate to be immediately got ready for sea, to carry some dispatches to Lisbon.

Several of the officers which came over from America in the last fleet, have signified that they will not go back, so that others may be appointed in their stead.

It is said that Commodore Johnstone is soon to return with a strong squadron to his former station off Lisbon.

This day Sir Watkin Lewis, the new Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c. went in procession, by water, from the Three Cranes to Westminster, where having saluted the Courts, and gone through the usual ceremonies, he returned the same way to Black Friars Bridge, where, landing about half past three o'clock, he proceeded from thence in the State coach to Guildhall, to preside at the dinner and ball prepared on the occasion.

Although reports have been circulated for some time past, that Lord George Gordon is not to be tried, we are credibly informed, that the Attorney General is now preparing an indictment for the purpose of bringing his case before the Court of King's Bench.

Government never once dropped the idea of putting Lord George Gordon on his trial. It was at the first intended to prefer an indictment against him, before the special commission at St Margaret's hill. Mr George Rous, then member for Shaftesbury, was the proposed witness to prove that part of Lord George's criminality, which was to be charged in his conduct, when the mob of Protestant associators beset the House of Commons. Mr Rous attended upon the Solicitor of the Treasury, and started a doubt as to the propriety of his giving testimony of any transaction of Lord George Gordon's in the House of Commons, or in the lobby of that House, without permission of the members. He went for as to consult Sir Fletcher Norton upon it, the Speaker

at that time; who was clear in his answer, that such testimony could not be given without the sanction of a resolution of the House. The Commons were no longer sitting, and therefore could not be applied to for the requisite permission. This necessarily put off the trial till the next meeting of Parliament. The House now sits, and it is believed that the Attorney General is to make the following motion, as preparatory to Lord George's trial: "That Mr Rous should be at liberty to state the circumstances he observed of Lord George's conduct in the lobby of the House of Commons, when the Protestant petition was presented, and the words he made use of in addressing the mob which then attended."

Yesterday there was one of the most numerous Courts of Proprietors at the East-India House in Leaden-hall-street; that has occurred for several months past; the business of an enquiry into the state of the Company's affairs at home and abroad having drawn together a very unusual number of the Proprietors.

The minutes of the former Court being read, Mr Devaynes, the Chairman, rose to acquaint the Court, that the Directors had drawn up a set of propositions for an agreement with the Minister; that copies of them had been sent to Lord North's house in Downing-street, his Lordship's illness having prevented the conference that was otherwise to have taken place between the noble Lord and the Committee of Directors; he thought proper to premise this, that the Proprietors might take the matter up any way that was most agreeable to themselves.

Mr Fitzgerald then commenced the debate, which, as he was the first mover of the business, he thought it his duty to do; but finding it likely to run a greater length than he had any idea of when he first suggested it, he should move "That a Committee of twelve Proprietors be appointed to examine into the Company's affairs at home and abroad, and to lay the same before the Company as soon as may be; that a room in the East-India-house be appointed for this purpose; that any five of the Committee may proceed to business; and that they have full power to examine all papers, records, persons, &c."

Mr Widmore seconded the motion; he disapproved of the propositions having gone to Downing-street before they were introduced to the Proprietors; he said he should give all his assistance to the business in that form, which he expected would bring the Proprietors to a real knowledge of their affairs.

The debate now grew warm and complex. The Speakers were, General Smith, Governor Johnstone, Sir Edward Williams, the Chairman and Deputy, Mr Gregory, and Mr Purling, Directors; Mr Johns, Mr Dallas, Mr Holford, Mr Hufley, and several other Proprietors: the arguments of each tended chiefly to the manner of beginning the business; the one side contending for examining the papers drawn up by the Directors; and the other to proceed to dispose of the motion first. After a good deal of clamour, the accounts, as stated by the Directors, were read by the clerk, by which it appeared the balance of cash alone was in favour of the Company upwards of 5,000,000 l. sterling. This being adjusted, the consideration of the motion by Mr Fitzgerald then came on, at which the proprietary divided, where the Chairman declared it to be carried in favour of it: but a ballot was demanded by the opponents, which is fixed for Tuesday next.

Mr Lushington then took up the matter of appointing to the vacant government of Madras, as he had given notice at the last Court: His motion was to exclude strangers from being Governors of the Company's settlements. This part of the motion was opposed, on the ground, that a late General (Clavering) who, at the time of his appointment, had no connection with the Company, had done them such essential services. General Smith proposed Mr Gregory, one of the Directors: Mr Gregory handsomely declined it;—declaring his seat at the table was the utmost of his wishes. A motion was made to adjourn, which prevented the further progress in this business for that time.

The Court adjourned soon after five to Tuesday next, to determine the ballot.

The Committee to examine Accounts, &c. which are expected to be voted for by ballot at the East India House on Tuesday next, is but the first commencement of the business of an enquiry into the Company's affairs, which it is expected will take up a great part of the winter.

The petition which is to be presented to-morrow at the bar of the House of Commons, by Mr Touchet from the inhabitants of Bengal, has for the tenour of its prayer, the establishment of the trial by jury, in civil and criminal cases, according to the laws of England; instead of the present mode now adopted by the Supreme Court of Judicature there.

By the papers read yesterday at the India House, it appeared, that the charge borne by the Company for French prisoners since the commencement of the war, amounts to no less than 160,000 l.

On Monday died, at his seat at Beckingham, in Kent, Sir George Wombwell, Bart. Member of Parliament for Huntingdon.

As soon as Sir George Wombwell's death was known, Lord Sandwich set off for Huntingdon, accompanied by Sir Hugh Palliser, who intends to offer himself a candidate to represent that borough in Parliament on the present vacancy.

By the last vessel which arrived from Goree, we learn that Captain Adams, who acted as Lieutenant Governor of that island, departed some days before for Europe; and as nothing had been heard of his ship, it is conjectured he has been captured by the enemy, or has foundered at sea. Several officers, and part of the 75th, were on board her.

Several of the American Congress bills have found their way to England from Holland, which were meant to be paid there by Mr Henry Laurens. They are drawn in four sets, thirty days after sight, in dollars, at five livres tournois per dollar (the same as those upon the French loan at Paris) and signed T. Hopkinson, Treasurer of Loans. They are printed in copperplate on thin paper, with a water-mark of United States of America (the same as the Bank paper) and are directed to the Commissioner or Commissioners of Loans for the United States of America at Amsterdam, and who is at present a prisoner in the Tower of London.

From St Idelfonso we have advices which confirm the report, that it is the fixed resolution of the King to carry on the war against England with the greatest vigour, and that ten new regiments of infantry will be forthwith raised.

Our correspondent at Amsterdam assures us, that though the court of Madrid have been for some time past endeavouring to negotiate a loan there, to enable them to carry on the present war with Great-Britain, and held out the most lucrative terms for that purpose, yet the monied men, alarmed at the present complexion of European politics, have one and all declined treating with them on that subject.

A letter from Madrid says, "Seven vessels belonging to the subjects of the States of Holland, captured by his Majesty's cruisers and private ships of war in the Streights, have been sold for the benefit of the captors, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the Dutch Minister to prevent the sale."

They write from Guernsey, that five large transports, under convoy of three 74-gun ships, had just sailed from Rochfort with troops and ammunition on board, destined for the French Islands in the West-Indies.

A French frigate of 36 guns called the St Jean Pied de Port, commanded by Moul. Le Navarre, has been taken off the mouth of the harbour of Breck, after an engagement of about half an hour, by the Harlequin and another privateer, and sent into Penzance.

The N. S. St Euphemia del Honares, a Spanish transport, of about 400 tons laden with stores &c. bound from Bilbao to Cadiz, is taken by two of his Majesty's ships belonging to the grand fleet.

The Franca, a French ship, laden with bales of silk and other goods, bound from Marseilles to Bourdeaux, is taken by the Flying Mercury privateer of Jersey, and sent in there.

The John and Thomas, Capt. Adamson, bound from Liverpool to Corke, to take in provisions, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into Havre-de-Grace.

By private accounts from France, by the way of Holland, it appears, that the heats and animosities among the officers of the combined fleets, and which were thought to have been entirely subdued, have again broke out between the two nations with additional violence; and that it was intended by the French to recal several of their officers, to prevent giving the least umbrage to the Spanish court.

Two frigates are ordered to be got ready immediately to sail to the Orkneys, to convoy the Hindson's Bay Company's ships to London.

A very extraordinary circumstance has lately occurred at Lyna-Regis: The groom of Wilson Taylor, Esq; of that city, having complained for near three weeks past of a periodical pain in his stomach, which he repeatedly declared he apprehended arose from something alive in that part, by the advice of an apothecary, took an emetic, when, to the astonishment of the beholders, he threw up a live toad, about two inches long, and was directly relieved from his complaint. This affair has occasioned great speculation among the medical gentlemen, who, from the undoubted testimony of many persons of veracity, are obliged to admit the fact, though they cannot account for the cause of it.

Extract of a letter from Kingston in Jamaica, Sept. 20.

"The Hero, Capt. Perry, arrived here on the 18th inst. in 21 days from St Augustine, the Captain of which says, that two days before he left that port, they had received advices from Charlestown, that Col. Tarleton, with a detachment from Lord Cornwallis's army, had taken a town on the frontiers of North Carolina; and that his Lordship, with the rest of the troops, said to consist of 4000 men, had marched above 20 miles into the province of North Carolina, when the last dispatches came from him to Charlestown."

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, Sept. 31.

"On Monday arrived at Savannah la Mar the sloop Endeavour, from St Juan's, and in which Sir Alexander Leith came passenger. Three Indian Chiefs are come in the same vessel, one of which reports that he had engaged 10,000 of his countrymen to assist the English against the Spaniards, and that he was to return to them the next moon in order to lead them to the field."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Oct. 2.

"The Mars privateer of Guernsey, Capt Scott, carrying eighteen 12 pounders, put in here on the 19th of September in a very shattered condition, owing to a melancholy accident by a barrel of gun-powder catching fire, which wounded three foremast-men, and killed the master, who, from being near the spot where the accident happened, was shattered to pieces. As soon as the Mars can be repaired, she will again proceed on her cruise."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Oct. 20.

"The people express great uneasiness on account of Admiral Guichen, having hitherto had no intelligence concerning him, and the valuable fleet under his convoy. We are informed, that Paul Jones was lately very nearly lost, with all his crew, in a very heavy storm, which, however, he weathered in a manner that does honour to his intrepidity and seamanship. We hear also that Monf. Landais, on his landing at Bolton, was informed against and sent to prison, for a criminal opposition to the orders of his commander and those of the American Ministers."

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, Nov. 2.

"This morning the Mary, Saunders, a coaster from Milford, bound to London, put in here for shelter. The master of her informs us, that on his passage off the Lizard Point he saw a fleet of men of war, and counted seventeen sail of large ships, which he supposed to be the grand fleet; their heads were to the westward, from which he judged they had been driven up the Channel, and were on their return to the Bay. It was on the 30th ult. that he met the Admiral."

Extract of a letter from on board the Monarca, Nov. 5.

"We wait only for the ships in the river, &c. to put to sea, as we are now certain of being bound to the West Indies along with Admiral Hood. We expect to touch at Corke, where we shall not stay more than two days, nor shall we probably wait till that time if things are ready provided for us, as we expect."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 7.

"Arrived the Hornet, Griffith, and Triton, Evans, from Plymouth."

"The 11th, 13th, and 67th regiments, are at Gosport and Hilsa barracks, in order to be ready to embark for the West-Indies."

"Admiral Hood will go to St Helen's to-morrow, if the weather is moderate, and sail food after; two of his Squadron are to remain, to take under convoy the transports, &c. expected from the River."

"The Royal Charlotte, of 24 guns, is commissioned as an armed ship, and the command given to Stanhope Boscawen, Esq."

Wheat, 3s 6d
Rye, 18s 2d
Oats, 9s 2d
Barley, 16s
Malt, 24s
Grey Peas, 10s
White ditto

"This is the first time the fire has been felt since the 1st of the month."

"The House of Commons has just received a petition from the petitioners for the abolition of the slave trade."

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PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 6.
Wheat, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.
Rye, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.
Oats, 9s. 1d. to 9s. 6d.
Barley, 16s. 1d. to 16s. 6d.
Malt, 24s. 3d. to 24s. 6d.
Grey Peas, 20s. 4d. to 20s. 6d.
White ditto, 25s. 4d. to 25s. 6d.
Boiling Peas, 30s.
Tuck Beans, 17s. 1d. to 17s. 6d.
Small ditto, 17s. 1d. to 17s. 6d.
Tares, 20s. 4d. to 20s. 6d.
Flour, 40s. 6d. per sack.
Second sort, 37s.
Rape Seed, 18s. 1d. to 18s. 6d. per last.

WINDS AT DEAL,
Nov. 5. W. S. W. 8. N. N. W.

No business done this day as Change.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, November 9.
"This day, the speaker having taken the chair, his Majesty's answer to the address of the House was read, expressing the great pleasure he felt in the additional proof given him of their zeal and affection for his Majesty's person and government."

"This being dispatched, a motion was made, as usual, for a necessary supply to his Majesty for the services of the State."

"Mr. Byng rose in opposition to the motion: He reminded the House of the grievances the people laboured under, and of the many petitions presented and received last year, praying a redress of them; and submitted, that it would be proper for his Majesty to wait till those grievances should be redressed, before the House should grant any farther supplies. This, he said, had been the usual and constant practice of Parliament time immemorial; but at present the evils of the public were so far from being removed, or even attended to, that his Majesty, in his late speech, had not so much as glanced at them. The Honourable Gentleman concluded by recommending it to the House not to grant any farther supplies until the petitions of the people should be properly considered and attended to, in the full and ample manner prayed for."

"Sir Philip Jennings Clerk was very sensible of the necessity there was for a vote of supply, as the occasions of the State must be at all times attended to; but it had nevertheless been the usage of Parliament to have the grievances the people might complain of redressed before any supplies were voted, and he thought this a fit time for withholding them on that ground."

"Sir George Yonge was of opinion with the two Honourable Gentlemen who spoke last, and observed, that it was not very decent to bring on such a question in a thin house, and when not one of the Lords of the Treasury was present."

"Sir Grey Cooper, at this instant, came into the House, and apologized for his absence, by intimating that he had been detained at a Board of Treasury, and did not expect the House would begin business at so early an hour, or, if the motion for a vote of supply should be put, that any debate or opposition would take place."

"The motion was then put, and agreed to without a division."

"A petition was presented, and received, in behalf of Lord Robert Carr, complaining of an undue election for Roxburghshire in Scotland."

"It was universally expected that the Attorney-General would have moved for calling in Mr Pearson, the door-keeper of the House, and examining him at the bar, respecting the expressions he heard fall from Lord George Gordon during the late riots, and some conversation he had with him; but the matter went off, though it will certainly come on very soon."

Extract of another letter from London, November 9.

"The Duke of Cumberland packet, from Jamaica, brings an account of the great disappointment occasioned by the capture of the outward-bound Jamaica fleet, from the great want of flour, and many other necessary articles, which they have earnestly requested to be immediately sent from home; but, as the Leeward Islands are known here to be well supplied, it is to be hoped, when they are apprized of the distress at Jamaica, they will readily lend every assistance in their power."

"By the death of Sir George Wombwell, late Chairman of the East India Company, a vacancy happens for a Member in Parliament for Huntingdon; and it is strongly reported, that Lord Sandwich, who, in a manner commands the place, will bring in his friend, Sir Hugh Palliser."

"The unfortunate Peer (Lord Pomfret) confined in the Tower of London, has, since his confinement, given the most melancholy proofs of a disturbed and miserable state of mind. His imaginary fears for his children are continually increasing; and he frequently alarms the persons who attend him, by the most violent, but affecting sallies of passion, mixed with the tenderest expressions of concern for the safety."

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Nov. 11.

"Early on Tuesday morning a most violent gale of wind sprang up from the N. N. W. accompanied with lightning and thunder at a distance; towards six o'clock it was very tremendous here, one explosion being as great as ever remembered, and followed the lightning within five seconds, which, by calculation, was with 1900 yards of the town. Every clap of thunder was succeeded by a shower of hail of uncommon magnitude. Thermometer 32, barom. 29.7-10ths. Several keels were sunk at their moorings, and others greatly damaged, by beating against each other and the keys. At about two hours ebb the river rose upwards of four feet, occasioned by a very uncommon heavy sea setting over the bar. During the whole of the day, the wind continued very high with showers of snow and hail, and several claps of thunder were heard at a distance in the east. It is hoped the shipping on this coast have escaped damage, as the wind was strong at N. the day before, which would compel them to take shelter in roadsteads and harbours."

"We hear from Cambo, that the dreadful lightning on Tuesday morning, struck a herd's house near Catcleugh, in the parish of Elfdon, and consumed the same, with a large hayrick adjoining. The family were all happily saved and most of their furniture."

"Accounts have been received from different parts of the country, setting forth, that many houses have been unroofed by the strong wind on Tuesday morning, and numbers of trees blown down."

"The William, Stokes, from this port to the Baltic, is totally lost in Yarmouth roads. The crew are saved."

"The brigantine Sappho, Capt William Melvin, from Kirkwall with kelp, was drove on the hard sand, on Monday last; her cargo is now taking out, and it is hoped she will be got off without much damage."

On the 23d ult. died, the Rev. Mr. John Touch, Minister of the Gospel at Mortlach, Banffshire.

Yesterday a negro servant was baptized in the Church of Liberton, near Edinburgh. He had solicited the favour on a former occasion; but it was judged expedient to delay it for some little time. It was now, however, thought reasonable to grant the request, since he appeared tolerably well acquainted with the principles of our religion; and it is well known had acted a very honest and faithful part, for many years, to his master."

Last night, a little after ten o'clock, a fire was discovered in a house about the middle of Stephen Law's Close, a little below the Guild, on the fourth side of the street. The alarm was immediately given to the inhabitants by the fire drum being sent through the city and suburbs. To the honour of the Lord Provost, and Magistrates, and those entrusted with the care of the water engines, it is but justice to mention, that a most punctual and almost instantaneous attendance was given by them all; and to their mutual, and well-concerted efforts, must, in a great measure, be attributed the preservation of the property in that neighbourhood.

The flames, for a long time, had a most alarming appearance. The tenement where the fire began was surrounded with buildings mostly of wood; yet providentially they were preserved from taking fire, otherwise it is hard to say where the conflagration might have ended. It was half an hour after two this morning before the fire was got under, though confined within the walls of the house where it began. Only one storey was totally destroyed, being the uppermost; and that wherein the fire broke out. The City-guard, a party of the military from the Castle, and a number of the inhabitants, attended upon this occasion, who each afforded every assistance possible, in their different spheres, and who well deserve the thanks of the citizens. Common report says, that this accident was occasioned by a person the worse of liquor throwing some spirits into the fire.

To-morrow the Court of Session will sit down.

We can assure the public from good authority, that the tenants of Swinburn estate, in Northumberland, received on their rent day (which was the 23d instant) by the order of Thomas Riddle, Esq; their landlord, a return of 10l. per cent. A proof of this gentleman's generous feeling for the now oppressed industrious farmer.

A letter from an officer on board the Romulus off Gardener's Island dated August 20, to his father in Leeds, says, "In my last I gave you an account of the reduction of Charlestown; and hope, in my next, to tell you of the taking of seven ships of the line, and six frigates; and we have nine ships of the line, and eleven frigates. We are now riding at single anchor off Gardner's Island, about sixteen leagues S. W. of Rhode-Island harbour, where we can see the French fleet from the top of Plum Island. We keep four of our fastest sailing frigates constantly cruising within a league of the French fleet night and day, that they may not slip out to sea and escape. Of the future designs of our fleet I can form no idea, as there are no troops coming to my knowledge, and the French are so strongly fortified, there is no probability of forcing them with success. Below you will have a list of our fleet:

Ships	Guns	Commanders	Ships	Guns	Commanders
Richmond	32	Hudson	London	90	Graves
Thames	32	Howe	Resolution	74	Ogle
Raleigh	32	Gambier	Bedford	74	Affleck
Iris	32	Dawson	Royal Oak	74	Dent
Guadeloupe	28	Robinson	Robuste	74	Cosby
Virginia	28	Ord	Europa	64	Arbuthnot
Charlestown	28	Evans	Prudent	64	Burnet
Galatea	24	Reed	America	64	Thompson
Halifax	18	Bown	Reasonable	64	Child
Beaumont	18	Russel	Romulus	44	Gayton
Savage	18		Roebuck	44	Douglas

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

On reading some LATE DEBATES.

THIS Patriot calls aloud for instant PEACE;
That's vex'd to see the Royal Line INCREASE;
Had they the Pow'r, no doubt, they'd think it meet,
At once to bind their Sovereign—HANDS AND FEET.

Edin. Nov. 11.

VIVAT REX!

See Mr Fox's Speech on the Address.
See Lord Abington's ditto.

THE SLEEPING COACHMAN.

LET ever-waking Faction bawl,
While North, regardless, seems to doze;
The Act which Patriots Dulness calls,
Serves but his Genius to disclose.

The Pow'r that bends those heavy Eyes,
Not Fox's Eloquence can shake,
Tho' Storms of Party-Rage arise,
Such as might almost Death awake!

The COACHMAN, thus, o'er Hill and Dale
Who drives, nor fears to take a Nod,
(Tho' Travellers on Foot may rail)
Shews—he's acquainted with the Road.

Edin. Gazette.

D. B.

To the DEACONS of the FOURTEEN INCORPORATIONS,
on a late RESOLUTION.

GO on, ye Deacons, who so nobly strive
To keep the Flame of PUBLIC GOOD alive;
O! still be watchful of the common Cause,
And guard our Money from rapacious Paws:
You, who in these degenerate Times stand forth
In Resolution foremost, as in Worth.
Happy the Trades o'er which such Men preside,
And happy you, such happy Trades to guide;
And, oh, while Fame shall tell how you've aspired,
Each Tongue with boasting of your Deeds be tir'd;
And such a Saving of our Cash appears,
The Sound of which, like Music, fills our Ears;
While of the City's Funds such Care you've shown,
O, Friends! take equal Care—to guard your own.

Edin. Gazette.

E.

THE PASTORAL BALLAD, in two parts, the PARABLE, and RETROGRADE, is rather too long and too uninteresting for many purposes. It seems to be the production of a love-sick swain. We are extremely sorry he should have reason to say,

"My numbers not often the maid,
And work my own happiness harm."

The following lines are surely abundantly simple and harmless:

"Alas! I am languid and low!
"I am sickly with sorrow and pain!
"And whither, ah me! shall I go?
"Yet why do I longer remain?"

The substance of the whole Pastoral may be summed up in the following celebrated lines:

Ah me the while! ah me, the luckless day
Ah luckless lad! the rather might I say
Ah silly! more silly than my dearest
Which on the flow'ry plains I once did keep!

Errat. in R. PLENDERLEATH's advertisement of Linens and Black Silks, inserted in our last, instead of 3 broad Calicoes, from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. read 3 broad Laidings from Four Shillings and Sixpence to Six Shillings and Sixpence per yard.

LEITH SHIPPING.

Nov. 11. Jean, Fife, from the Canal, with sugar.
Jean, Higgins, from Alton, with beef and whisky.
12. Peggy, McKenzie, from Inverness, with wine and whisky.

Orkney Shipping.

Sailed from Stromness, Oct. 24.

The Alexander, privateer of London, Potter, on a cruise.
Neptune of Portferry, Drom, from Borrowstouness, for Lisbon.
Remain in said harbour.
The King George, Fowler, and Seahorse, Christopher, from Hudsonbay.
Unity, Frazer, from the Labrador coast, for London.
In Edwick Road.
The ——— of Leith, Spittal, for Newcastle.

On Wednesday next will be published,
(Elegantly printed in Quarto, price 2s. 6d.)

THE SPEECH

OF THE

EARL OF BUCHAN,

Intended to have been delivered at the Meeting of the PEERS OF SCOTLAND, for the General Election of their Representatives, October 17, 1780.

In which his Lordship proposes a Plan for the better regulation of the PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND.

To which are added, some Papers in illustration of the subject.
Printed for JOHN BELL, Parliament-Square.

THE WAGGON between Aberdeen and Edinburgh, continues to leave those places every other Monday, as usual; and sets out from Aberdeen on Monday the 13th inst. Packages will be received and entered in future by JOHN ANDERSON, Clerk to the Newcastle Waggon, Grass-Market, Edinburgh, instead of Messrs White and Mitchell, as formerly advertised—Packages at Aberdeen received and entered by James Cadenhead, at the corner shop in the Castle-street, next the Exchequer-row Wynd.

N. B. The proprietors will not be accountable for any Plate, Jewels, Watches, or Writings, unless entered as such, and paid for accordingly.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Copartnership betwixt ALEXANDER CONNING and JOHN HANNAY, tanners in Whithorn, is now DISSOLVED by mutual consent; and the one Copartner is not to be bound for the transactions of the other in that branch of business, after the 23d current.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, upon Tuesday the 21st day of November next, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at five o'clock in the afternoon,

The following SUBJECTS, which belonged to the late LADY DIANA MIDDLETON.

A large and commodious HOUSE in NICOLSON'S-STREET, consisting of a ground or under storey, two upper floors, and garret storey. The dining-room on the first floor is an elegant apartment of 30 feet long by 21 in breadth, and 15 feet high.

Behind the house is a court of offices, with stables, coach-house, wash-house, well, and other conveniences; together with a large area for a garden. This subject pays a ground-rent or yearly fee-duty of 5l. 13s. 6d.

The premises will be shown at any time by the servant residing in the house.

ALSO, THE HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDENS, and PARKS of DRUMSHEUGH, situated within a short mile of Edinburgh, as the same are presently possessed by the Right Honourable Lord Hope.—From the beautiful site of this place, on the banks of the Water of Leith, and the varied prospects which it commands, it is esteemed among the most elegant villas in this country.—The grounds consist of about 26½ Scots acres (all inclosed), hold feu of the Magistrates of Edinburgh and Governor of Heriot's Hospital, and lie without the Royalty.

It is begged, that persons wanting to see the house, &c. at Drumsheugh, would call on Wednesday and Fridays, betwixt the hours of twelve and three afternoon, as being most convenient for Lord Hope's family.

The title-deeds and conditions of sale of the whole above subjects are in the hands of William Tytler writer to the signet.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 25th day of January next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of KINNAIRD, lying in the parish of Abdie, and shire of Fife. These lands pay of yearly rent 257l. sterling, hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 930l. Scots. They pay no stipend or schoolmaster's salary; lie within five miles of the county-town, and one mile of the town and harbour of Newburgh, upon the river Tay. They contain about 396 acres, are of a deep black soil; and there is a great deal of valuable timber upon the ground.

Also, The lands of INVERDOVAT, comprehending the lands called PLEWLANDS and BANKS of INVERDOVAT. These lands, including 9l. 1rs. 10d. sterling of feu-duty, and a conversion for 8 bolls of oat meal, and 10 bolls of barley, pay of yearly rent 156l. 7s. 6d. sterling. They hold of the Crown, and stand valued in the cess-books at 723l. 9s. 7d. Scots, contain about 478 acres, are of a good arable soil, pleasantly situated upon and near to the river Tay, opposite to Dundee; and it is generally reckoned in the neighbourhood, that upon the expiry of the present tacks, few of which have above seven or eight years to run, the lands will give double the present rent.

The rental, conditions of sale, and title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Charles Mackenzie, writer, Byres's Close, Edinburgh.

At LONDON for BORROWSTOUNESS,

The ENDEAVOUR, Thomas Padon

Master, now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods, and will sail with the first convoy.
Has excellent accommodation for passengers.
The Master to be spoke with on the Exchange, or at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1 Swithing's Alley; and letters on business addressed to him at said Coffeehouse, will be properly attended to.

For Kingston, Savannah-la-Mar, Lucre, and Green Island, JAMAICA,

THE THOMAS AND BETTY,

ROBERT LIDDELL Master.

Is now taking on board goods at Leith, and will be clear to sail with the first West India Convoy from Spithead.

For freight or passage, apply to GEORGE VEITCH junior, merchant, Edinburgh, or the Master at Leith.

For CHARLESTOWN,

THE SUSANNA, Daniel Cumming

master, will be ready to take on board goods by the first of November, and clear to sail by the 20th.

For freight or passage, apply to David Elliot and Co. merchants, Glasgow, or to Captain Cumming at Port-Glasgow.

The Susanna's force is 24 guns, six, nine, and eighteen pounders, and will have sixty men.
October 20: 1780.

For Montego Bay, Lucre, and Green Island, JAMAICA,

The Ship MARY, William Walkin-

shaw Master, now lying at Greenock, is ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the middle of December next.

The Mary is a fine large vessel, sails very fast, carries 12 eighteen pounder Carronades, and a long nine pounders, and will be well manned.

For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or the Master at Greenock.

N. B. Two good Ploughmen, and two House-carpenters are wanted for an Estate in Jamaica. Good wages will be given.—Apply as above.

To be SOLD, and entered to immediately,
THE Mansion-House, Offices, Garden, and Parks of BELMOUNT, lying in the parish of Corstorphine, and within two miles of Edinburgh.
The situation is remarkably healthy, and commands very extensive prospects.
The house will accommodate a large family, having twenty five places, and the garden is well stocked with fruit trees.
The parks and policy contain about 61 Scots acres:—But if purchasers incline, the premises shall be divided into two lots; the 1st to comprehend the house, garden, policy, and old inclosures, making in all about 31 acres; and the 2d to comprehend the old parks of about 30 acres.—Or these lots shall be subdivided in any way most convenient for purchasers.

ALSO, to be SOLD or SET, a large GRASS FARM, in the parish of Carnwath.
For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Belmont, or to William Dick writer to the signet.

SALE OF LATHALLAN POSTPONED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 11th of November 1789, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of LATHALLAN, lying in the parish of Kilmorquhart, and shire of Fife. The present rent is about 200 l. sterling; and a lease of one of the farms expires soon, when a great rise of rent may be depended upon. There is an exceeding good mansion-house upon the estate, and office-houses; a very good garden, and a good deal of young planting very thriving. There are also several farms of coal of considerable value in the lands, to which a level is wrought; and as the estate is situated in a very populous country, and within less than three miles of the harbour of Ely, the coal may be wrought to great advantage. The estate stands valued in the county-books at 477 l. Scots, and so entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament.

For further particulars, enquire at William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh, in whose hands the progress of writs and articles of roup are to be seen; and Peter Webster, overseer of the coal of Lathallan, will give what information may be required as to the coal, and show the marches of the estate.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, upon Thursday the 23d day of November next, betwixt the hours of 2 and 4 afternoon, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, in presence of the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time.

The following SUBJECTS, which belonged to the deceased William Drummond of Callendar, bookseller in Edinburgh, and afterwards to Dr Alexander Monro Drummond, physician, his son, viz.

The LANDS and ESTATE of CALLENDARMORE, Mill, Mill-lands, Multure, and Sequels thereof; and also, the Lands and Village of CALLENDARBEGG, with the Manor-place, and whole pertinents of said lands, lying in the barony of Kincardine and sheriffdom of Perth, and holding blench of a subject superior. The free proven rental of the lands, after deduction of all public burdens, and of the teinds (to which the common debtor had no right), is 154 l. 3 s. 1 d. 3-12ths sterl. which, on account of the woods on the lands, at 25 years purchase, the upset price put on them by the Lords, amounts to

L. 3855 17 7 3-12ths

The proven free teind is 9 l. 2 s. 3-12ths, which, at five years purchase, produces

45 10 1 3-12ths

Upset price of lands and free teind, L. 3899 7 8 6-12ths

A LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the fourth storey of the great Tenement of land lying at the foot or north end of Wardrope's Court, in Edinburgh, consisting of five rooms and a kitchen, with cellars, garrets, and other conveniences, as the same is presently possessed by Mrs Drummond. The proven rental of this house is 22 l. sterling; and the upset price put thereon by the Lords is 200 l. sterling.

The lands of Callendar lie within less than two English miles of the large and populous village of Crieff, where there is a weekly market.—They are situated in a pleasant country, remarkable for the salubrity of its air, and the goodness and dryness of the roads. There is a small mansion-house on the lands, which is at present occupied by a tenant, and is set by him every summer as a goat-whey quarter. The lands consist chiefly of a sloping bank, of a good soil, with a southern aspect; and there is a considerable quantity of wood on it. To the northward of this bank is an extensive and valuable flat hill, which has game on it, and abounds with inexhaustible mosses; and when the leaves expire, may be converted into a sheep-walk, to great advantage. The estate is bounded on all hands by troutling waters and burns.

The articles and conditions of roup with the title-deeds, are to be seen in the office of Mr Alexander Ross, deputy clerk of session; or in the hands of William Tytler writer to the signet.

SALE of LANDS and SALMON FISHINGS.

THAT upon Wednesday the 13th day of December next, there will be exposed to public roup and sale, within the house of Joseph Mitchell vintner in Aberdeen, at four o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS of SEATON, belonging to the heirs of the late Lady Diana Middleton, lying within the parish of Old Aberdeen, and county of Aberdeen, which comprehend the proper lands of Seaton, with the whole inclosures upon the east and west sides of the high road leading from Old Aberdeen to the Bridge of Don; the mansion-house of Seaton, gardens, shrubberies, and whole policy about the same; with the offices and all other houses upon the lands.—The mansion-house is elegant, and the offices suitable thereto; and the policy, which is of a considerable extent, is laid out in good taste, and is in perfect good order. The situation is remarkably agreeable, upon the banks of the river Don, and in the vicinity of the city of Old Aberdeen.

In case no offerers shall appear for the whole, the same will be exposed in two lots. The first containing the mansion-house, gardens, shrubberies, office-houses, and whole inclosures of Seaton, lying on the west side of the said high road leading to the Bridge of Don: And the second lot containing the whole inclosures upon the east side of the said high road.

At the same time will be exposed to sale, an Half Net's SALMON FISHING upon the Bishop's Level of Nether Don, presently in the natural possession of the trustees for the heirs of the said Lady Diana Middleton. As also, A TENEMENT of fore-land in the Gallowgate of Aberdeen, presently possessed by Mr Mosely, silk-dresser.

The progress of writs, articles of roup, and a particular rental of the fore-said lands of Seaton, are to be seen in the hands of Mr William Thom Advocate in Aberdeen; and copies of the same in the hands of Mr William Tytler writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD, by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Tuesday the 28th day of November current, between the hours of two and four afternoon,

The Lands of CRAMUNICHAN, extending to a three merk land of old extent; the Lands of the two LINSAGS, extending to a six merk land of old extent; and the MILL of LINSAG, Mill Lands, Aitricht Multure, and Sequels;—lying in the lordship of Cowal and shire of Argyre, and which belonged to Duncan Ochiltree merchant in Inveraray.

The free proven rental of these lands, after deduction of the public burdens, amounts to 66 l. 12 s. 6 12ths Sterling; and the upset price will be 1500 l. Sterling.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be seen in the office of Mr John Callendar, Deputy Clerk of Session; or in the hands of James Fernier writer to the signet.

HOUSE and GROUNDS to be LET.

THE HOUSE of MIDSHELLS, upon the banks of the river Tevio, three miles east of Hawick, and seven miles up from Jedburgh, consisting of a dining room, drawing-room, six bed-chambers, kitchen, pantry, milk-house, pigeon-house, garden, barns, byres, stables, and all other conveniences. AND ALSO, One Hundred and Seventy Acres of GROUND, sufficiently inclosed, a considerable part whereof is laid down in grass; or such part of the same, and for such space of years, as the tenant inclines;—all to be entered into at Martinmas next.—The premises will be shown by Charles Hall over-keeper at the house of Midsells, with whom, or David Forbes writer in Edinburgh, the person offering to take the same may commune.

JUDICIAL SALE.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

THERE is to be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session, upon Thursday the 16th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and eight o'clock afternoon, in the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE REMAINING SUBJECTS, belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, as more fully described in former advertisements, in the Lots following:

LOT I.

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIFE, in the county of Fife, situated about twelve miles from Edinburgh, with the adjoining lands of Mounthooly, Lufcar, Drumtuthill, Clune, and Goukhall: Also, the mills and mill-lands of Dunfermline, with sundry feu-duties, acres, and tenements in and about that town and abbey, with the growing timber and plantations on the fore-said lands, exclusive of the coal and ironstone excepting as in the next lot.

The yearly free rental of the estates is 1514 l. 18 s. 2 d.; and the proven value and upset-price, including that of grown wood, and above 60 acres of plantations, with building ground in and around the town of Dunfermline, and some old buildings and areas is L. 35269 14 6

LOT II.

The whole of the Coals and Ironstone under the said lands, and the Coals under the lands of Wester Baldrige (excepting those under and 30 fathoms round the mansion-house thereof, and excepting about 230 Scots acres round the house of Pittencrieff, and to acres round that of Clune, and also excepting the Coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Woodhead of Garvock, Esq; and also excepting the Coals under the mansion-house, offices, and garden of Lufcar, and under the grounds within 400 yards of said mansion); with all usual privileges for working and transporting the coals and ironstone, on payment of surface damages, and particularly with power of making a main wagon road through the lands, but restricted to a track, as marked upon the plan of the estates, and with a power to communicate the use of the said road to the coaliers of Urquhart, Baldrige, and Balmule, in terms of an anterior contract made by Mr Chalmers and the respective proprietors, with an assignment also to the said contract respecting wagon-ways, and to all other contracts and agreements he or those from whom he derives right have made for coal-roads, the delivery of coals, or the communications of levels with the harbour of Brucehaven, coal-folds, ware-houses, and other buildings: Also, the adjoining farm of Wester Rosyth, containing 64 Scots acres, or thereabouts, the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and land-tax, is 64 l. 13 s. 7 d.; together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 28 years to run, and of the minister of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, both adjoining to Wester Rosyth.

The proven value of this lot, and at which it is to be set up, is as follows, viz.

The collieries, L. 5000 0 0

Farm of Wester Rosyth, 1422 18 10

Windylaw and glebe-leases, 100 0 0

Proven value of Lot II. L. 6522 18 10

LOT III.

The following Parcels of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the parish of South Leith, viz.

I. The large elegant and commodious Mansion-house and offices, with the gardens, barren timber, and two small grass-inclosures, as possessed by the Countess of Fife, and containing about 84 Scots acres, with some servitude on the adjoining lots. Gross rent 120 l. Proportion of the feu-duty payable to the Trinity Hospital for the whole lands, 113 B. 2 F. 3 P. barley, and 3 l. 5 s. in money, valued at 12 s. 6 d. a-boll, 25 l. 12 s. 3 d. 9-12ths free rent 94 l. 7 s. 8 d. 3-12ths, which is to be set up at 18 years purchase, being the proven value, and is

L. 1698 18 4

The house may be viewed on Wednesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

N. B. The houses, fruit, and other walls on this possession, have cost above 2500 l.

II. Robert Watt's Feu, consisting of about 3 acres, 26 falls; and in which there are several new houses. Gross rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d. feu-duty victual, converted as above, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d. 10-12ths. Free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d. 2-12ths, to be set up at 15 years purchase, and is

280 1 5

III. James Allison's late feu, a Garden, with a large new house thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 64 falls. Gross rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d. feu-duty 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. 4-12ths, free rent 27 l. 2 s. 10 d. 8-12ths, to be set up at 15 1/2 years purchase, is

420 14 9

IV. West Low Park, in the proprietor's possession, containing 43 acres. Gross rent 34 l. feu-duty 7 l. 5 s. 1 d. 9-12ths; to be set up at 18 years purchase is

481 7 4

N. B. There is a good deal of barren timber, from 25 to 40 years old, on this parcel, with a very copious spring of water in the centre of the field, thought sufficient to serve an ordinary town; and there is a fruit-wall round the north and east sides of it, which, with the west wall and gate, have cost above 350 l.

V. William Glover's Feu, on which houses are built, containing 6 falls. Gross rent 3 l. feu-duty 12 s. 9 d. 9-12ths; free rent 17 l. 7 s. 4 d. 3-12ths; to be set up at 20 years purchase, is

47 3 9

VI. William Wright's Feu, a Nursery containing 5 acres. Gross rent 26 l. 5 s. feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d. free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.; to be set up at 17 years purchase, is

350 19 7

N. B. There is a very copious spring in the centre of this lot.

VII. Robert Wilson's Feu, with houses thereon, containing 4 acres. Gross rent 22 l. feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be set up at 16 years purchase, is

276 17 2

VIII. Peter Stephen's late Feu, and a house thereon (which lets at 4 l.) containing 4 acres. Gross rent 22 l. Feu-duty for two of the acres, to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. Sterling, and to the Hospital 4 l. 13 s. 5 d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be set up at 16 1/2 years purchase, is

285 10 3

A mutual high wall with Hawk Hill is the south march of the two last feus.

Proven value of Lot Third, L. 3841 12 7

LOT IV.

FIVE LAIGH SHOPS, or Dwelling-houses, being the whole inner range of the East Wing of the New Exchange, entering a few steps down from the court, viz.

The shop possessed by James Clark, to be set up at L. 35 0 0

Dicto, by William Murray, at 40 0 0

Dicto, by Peter Cumming, at 40 0 0

Dicto, by Mrs Campbell, at 60 0 0

Dicto, by Peter Mathieson, at 40 0 0

The above five shops will be exposed jointly or separately, as purchasers shall incline.

LOT V.

A TACK of the farm of HILTON, in the barony of Rosyth, and county of Fife, for 28 years after Martinmas 1779, for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopetoun the proprietor,

2 l. Sterling annually to George Chalmers, by the obligation of Messrs Abraham Newton of Currie-hill and John Newton his eldest son, possessors of the farm.

The proven value and upset price of which is 230 l.

LOT VI.

A TACK of the lands and estate of Bantaskine, lying in the parish of Falkirk, and thire of Stirling, of which there is 12 years to run after Martinmas 1779; and there is payable yearly to the said George Chalmers therefor, besides the proprietor's rent, 108 l. 17 s. 4 d. 4-12ths. The proprietor is also obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the lease, for the inclosing and subdividing the whole lands, which, except a few acres round the mansion-house, have been all done during the currency of the tack; and also for a new steading of houses, and a proportion of some plantations, as all these may be valued at the expiration of the said lease. The proven value and upset price of this tack is 650 l.

The title-deeds of the estates, the rentals, and plans of those in Fife, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Messrs John Callendar deputy clerk of Session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Adam Paterson, over-keeper upon the estates at Dunfermline, will show the premises in Fifeshire; and Alexander Marr gardener on the south side of Leith Links, those at Hermitage.

JUDICIAL SALE.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th of December next, between the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon, the SUBJECTS after-mentioned, which belonged to William Hunter of Clerkington, sometime merchant in Dumfries, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

All and Whole the LANDS and BARONY of CLERKINGTON, comprehending the several Farms, Mills, Teinds, and others thereto belonging, all lying within the parish and county of Haddington.

The free proven rent of the said lands, after

All deductions, and exclusive of the mill-rent amounts to

L. 374 8 11

The free proven mill-rent is

55 0 0

Total free rent, L. 429 8 11

This estate, by warrant of the Lords, is now to be set up at which is a mere trifle above 22 years purchase of the total free rent, and that even exclusive of a vote for the member of Parliament for the county.

These lands, pleasantly situated by the river Tyne, within half a mile of Haddington, and twelve miles of Edinburgh, abound with all the natural beauties that wood and water can afford. They hold blench of the Crown, stand valued in the cess-books at 510 l. 14 s. 2 d. Scots, and entitle the proprietor to vote for, or be elected member of Parliament for the shire. The proprietor has also right to the teinds.

Upon the premises is a genteel mansion-house, lately built, not yet finished within, consisting of nine fire-rooms, besides the sunk and garret storeys.—The Garden, containing four acres of fine rich soil, is well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds; and partly surrounded by a brick wall ten feet high, and through the whole length of the garden runs a canal of fine clear water, fourteen feet broad.

The several mills on the estate were lately built, and fitted up in a most substantial manner. The new mill, erected within these ten years at a very considerable expence, contains machinery for a meal, flour, and barley mill, and was at first let at 40 l. per annum, although, owing to the present general stagnation in trade, it is just now set at 10 l. But, as the lease on this mill expires a year hence, a considerable rise, if not the old rent, may be expected. By tack on the dovecoat-shot, the rent thereof rises 3 l. a-year for the last nine years of the lease.

The planting on the estate is of considerable value. The timber fit for cutting was by a person of skill estimate two years ago at about 500 l. Sterling, besides some young planting which is in a thriving condition.—Some of the old trees are perhaps the finest and largest in Scotland.

About 80 acres of the lands are presently out of lease, the greatest part whereof are let below 10 s. per acre, and about 50 l. a-year below what the last tackman paid for them. But, as these lands, and the whole estate, are surrounded with coal and lime, and are so much in the vicinity of Haddington, where there is great command of dung, they are capable of the highest improvement; and there is no doubt, upon a lease, but these lands presently in the proprietor's possession will fit at their former, if not an advanced rent.—This estate, about nine years ago, sold for about 2000 l. Sterling above the present upset price.

LOT II.

All and Whole the Lands of KILLYWARREN and PARK, with the pertinents, lying within the parish of Tynron, and county of Dumfries.

The total gross-rent of these lands is L. 47 0 0

And the upset price thereof is now reduced by the Lords to

L. 250 0 0

being scarcely 22 years purchase of the free rent.

These Lands lie about twelve miles above Dumfries, hold feu of the Duke of Queensberry for payment of 3 s. 4 d. of feu-duty, and are delightfully situated in a pleasant valley, which is watered by the Shinnel, and finely fringed with natural woods. Any person fond of retirement, or of the rural diversions of fishing and hunting, cannot be more agreeably accommodated. The surrounding hills abound with game, the rivers with trout, and upon the premises is a little villa suited to the estate.

LOT III.

SEVERAL HOUSES and TENEMENTS, lying in the town of Dumfries, belonging to the said William Hunter. The free proven rent whereof is

L. 48 14 0

Which, at 12 years purchase, the price to which they are now reduced by

the Lords, amounts to

L. 583 12 0

If not sold in one lot, these houses will be exposed in the following lots or parcels:

PARCEL I. The Houses possessed by John Haining, Jean Blackstock, John Gillespie, Benjamin Dawson, and William Gibson; the free yearly rent whereof is

L. 11 3 10 1/2

Which, at 12 years purchase, the Lords price now put thereon, amounts to

L. 134 6 6

PARCEL II. The House possessed by Alice Miller and James Wells; the free rent whereof is

11 9 10 1/2

At 12 years purchase as above, is

137 18 6

PARCEL III. The House possessed by David Dinwiddie; the free yearly rent whereof is

7 19 11

At 12 years purchase, as above, is

95 9 0

PARCEL IV. The House possessed by John Coulter; the free yearly rent whereof is

8 19 11

At 12 years purchase is

107 19 0

PARCEL V. The House possessed by Robert Ramsay writer; the free yearly rent whereof is

8 19 11

At 12 years purchase amounts to

107 19 0

Total upset price of the urban tenements, L. 583 12 0

These Houses and tenements hold of the town of Dumfries, for payment of 6 d. of feu annual yearly. They were all lately and substantially built, are conveniently and centrally situated for business, and partly front the high street of Dumfries.

The title-deeds of the several subjects above mentioned are quite clear, and, together with the articles and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Bruce, deputy-clerk of Session, or of James Saunders writer to the signet, Castlehill; to whom any person wanting information as to other particulars may apply.